

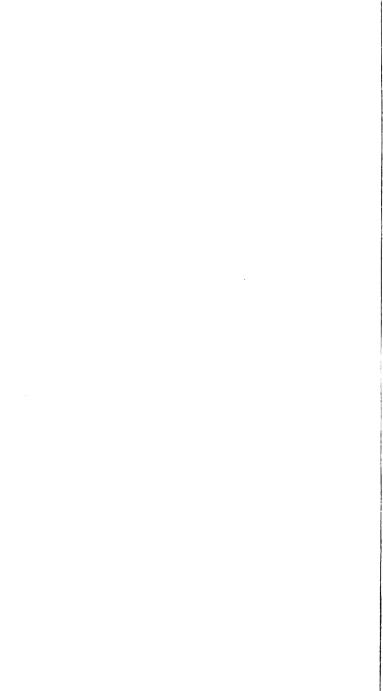
special collections



douglas Library

queen's university AT kingston

KINGSTON ONTARIO CANADA



AN

A M S total

Impartial REVIEW

OF A

Miscellaneous TREATISE

(Lately publish'd) Entitled,

A Friendly Admonition to Gentlemen in the Commission of the PEACE;

WHEREIN

What is Amiss is rectify'd, and what is Right is further Enforc'd.

In Answer to a Letter sent to the Author from a REVEREND DIVINE on Occasion of it.

I could by no Means be willing to appear to the World under the Character Some have pleafed to give me upon this Occasion.

Defence of the Enquiry, p. 34. l. 17.

Be to my Faults a little blind,
Be to my Virtues ever kind,
And let my Was be un onfin'd.

And let my Ways be unconfin'd. PRIOE.

Lectorem delectando, pariterq; monendo. Hor.

Non Quis, sed Quid.

LONDON:

Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick Lane, and fold by the Bookfellers of London and West-minster, 1729. (Price 6 d.)

AC91-1729. 4152



REVEREND SIR,

Feb. 3, 1728-9.

T

H E Opinion I have of your Sincerity has induc'd me to give you an Answer to your Letter. And because there may be Some, who are as fincerely my Friends

as yourself, and many, who, through one Sort of Weakness or other, may be disposed to make the same rash Construction of my $\mathcal{B}ook$, as you have done, I have taken this publick Method of answering you, and doing my felf Fusice. As I think you are greatly mistaken in your Censure, I shall conceal your Name, for your Honour, and as it was fent me in a private Letter, for my own. And as I never have, so I never will let any one know who is my kind Correspondent, whatever Satisfaction it might otherwise be to me to have it known, I had fo good, and, so truly worthy a Man, so much my Friend. I shall not enter into the Motives for your Opinion, whether it proceeded

ceeded from any Partiality, or Tenderness, to any, or all the Persons concern'd, in my Cenfure, or no; but confider it, as I truly hope, it was intended, as fent me out of sincere Kindness to my self. And as while you continue in the Sentiments of my Performance, you at present have, I must suffer in your good Opinion; while the Affection you bear me, must make you be glad to have no Reason for it, and while the fincere Defire I have to preferve your good Opinion must make me willing to fet you right in the Matter, I hope my Anjwer fraught with all these Inducements to fend it, will meet with a favourable Reception at your Hands. thought I could do no less than make you a Prefent of my Works, in return for the Favour you had done me of the like Kind. The Dye was cast before your Letter reach'd me; nor had I receiv'd it earlier should I have chang'd my Resolution. For which you shall have my Reasons at large, as soon as I have copied your Letter.

- Jan. 31, 1728-9.

I Have heard read a good Part of both the Pamphlets you sent me last Night, and think the good Parts so small, the useless Parts so large, the Mixture so strange, the Resentments you express so unchristian, and the Part about old Maids so extravagantly bad, that if you publish them, you will perhaps utterly disoblige your Patron, and nay, it may be, ruin your

Telf. If it be not therefore utterly too late, I beg of you, to suppress them as being

Your real Friend

* * * * * * *

You have here, Sir, taken upon you to pass a very heavy Charge on both my late Writings; one of which, being out of the Question, I shall say nothing to. Only, as far as your Censure extends to it, it is the first Time I have heard it disapproved, the Men of unquestionable Wisdom and Goodness, and that wish me very well, have read it, I don't in the least doubt but the publishing it will have some good Effect, among the thoughtless, and inconsiderate Part of Mankind, into whose Hands it may fall, by the Example I have therein given them, of an early Inquiry into the Nature, and End of Life. It was for the Benefit of These I publish'd it, and if it miscarries of its End, it will be only of that for which it was made publick; for it was writ for my own.

AND now, Sir, as to my latter Performance, had I receiv'd your Letter in Time, how little Reason had I had, to have put a Stop to my Proceeding, when such an avowedly ill-grounded, and so rash a Censure had been passed upon it? A Censure on the whole, with an express Acknowledgment you had not heard read the whole. This I can freely excuse in you, knowing the honest Warmth of your Temper, the' I should never have excused it in my self, notwithstanding I may

not, perhaps, be conflictationally less warm, nor habitually, for my Age, less honest, than you are. I shall now give you my Observations on every Article of your Letter, and if I give a full, and a decisive Answer to every particular you lay to my Charge, I hope, from the good will which I am assured you bear me, you will be pleas'd to find your self mistaken.

Your first Charge is, " That the good Parts are small". I am surpriz'd how you could fay This, without reading the Whole. Since without it, it was impossible for you to come at the Knowledge of the Proportion between what you approved, and what you might not. Your fecond Charge is exposed to the same Objection for the same Reason: Tho' not, I confess, so fully, because the useless Part of any Performance may be large, when the major part is not so. In this Sense, Sir, I could willingly allow the juffness of your Censure, for I pretend not to do that, which no Man, no, my Friend, not you your felf, ever did before me. Then "The Mixture is so strange. Let me ask you here, Sir, did you never fee, without Surprize, half a Dozen different Dishes of Meat set together, on the same Table? or did you never put on your Cloaths, or read your Taylor's Bill without Aftonishment, at the Silk, Twist, Buckram, Stay-tape, Wood, and Cloath that composed them? The Mixture, Sir, in my Book, how ftrange foever it appears to you, as no firanger an Object than either of Thefe. As both thefe, notwithstanding the Diversity there

there is in the feveral Parts, conspire in the fame End, the one to nourist, and the other to keep the Body warm, and decent, fo every Part of the Mixture of my Book, tends to make those that are not so of my Readers, good Men, good Englishmen, and good Christians. Nay, I had in View, the doing good to the Ladies, (and to all Ladies that stand in need of the Good which my bonest Advice carries in it,) to my Knight, and to his aged Brether likewise. This was a Charity which as a Man, and as a Christian, I thought I ow'd them. Indeed I must own, like an honest and able Artist, I was obliged, in order to do them any good, to cut away a pretty deal of proud Flesh, to come at the Bottom of their respective Ailments; but I hope they will not think themselves the less obliged to me for it, when it was so necessary for their respective Cures. Shew me one Palfage, nay, even that noted one on Old Maids, that does not conspire to this End; or that may not be confirmed for (and if it may, it would be pretty difficult to fay, WHY it should NOT,) and I will acknowledge you in the Right, and my felf millaken? Nay, I will be bound to do that, which I can affure you, (as my Mind is, at present, and as it has frood a good while) I should not count a flight Sacrifice, Give up my Pen, from ever troubling the Publick with any of my Sentiments, on any Account, any more. But further, had you done what you ought have done, before you cenfur'd the Strange-Is of the Mixture, to have beard read the Ble; had you attended, you would have found

found the Justness of the several Transitions from one Subject to another throughout. -But " my Resentments are unchristian." How uncharitably precipitate are you in your Judgment, to think fo, while you are ignorant of the Spirit in which I wrote, and while there is no Sentence, no not the severest, that, necessarily, implies this Censure? There is an End at once of all Reproof, if it cannot be given without the Supposal of an unchristian Spirit in the Giver of it .-- But " the Part "about Old Maids is so extravagantly bad." This, I do own, has some Truth in it, as I believe yourself, and some others have taken it, but which, I don't doubt before I end this Letter to shew you, as difficult a Thing as you may think it, has been doing all your Judgments, and Me great Injustice. I do own however, that a Word I had so much Sense as not to think advisable to write at length, had been better not writ at all, or at least not paraphras'd upon, fince it has appeared fo indecent, (and I own is so in the Sense it is taken) and so ill an Use has been by some made of it. An Use, by the way, that I had not the least Idea of, and never once came into my Thoughts, however naturally it should feem to have presented itself to your's, and to those of some others of my Readers.

THE remaining Part of your Letter, being Conclusions only which you draw from you Premises, I have nothing to do with ther but as your Premises are true; which is prove to be ill-grounded, your Inferences vil

fall of themselves.

IF you had heard read my Book out (as, I beg Leave, once more, to tell you, you ought to have done, in Justice to yourself, and to me, before you had censured it, for many Things appear very different, as they are feen entire, or feparate) if, I say, you had heard read my Book throughout, and had attended, you would have found, there were two Reasons that induced me to trouble the World on this Occasion, a prior, and a posterior one. The former of these was a Reason of Necessity, to which, while it subsisted, no Answer or Objection can be made, by any one that informs himself of the State of the Case, " Why it should not have taken place." Or when he has acquainted himself with it, has any Sense of the Circumstance I was in, on Account of it. " An innocent Person flies " to me for Protection, under an unjust Ac-" culation, wherein her Reputation and Life " itself were at Stake. I inquire, with great " Humanity, into it, and find Reason to " fuppose her unjustly accused, and am, for " fo doing, suspected myself by a Magistrate, " of being an Accomplice with her; she is " still in Prison, and not certainly known to " be innocent, and a Warrant issued to take " me up, by that very Man (if he deserves " to be called so) whom I defired might re-" consider the Matter, which must neces" sarily, and unavoidably, have been attend-" ed (for there was directly the same Evi-" dence against me as against her, that is, " the constraining Pleasure of her Mistress) with a Suspicion, or, at least, a Rumour

"which alone, let me tell you, would have been no light Matter) of my being actually concern'd with her"—Let any Man alive read this State of the Cafe, in short, or as I have writ it, at large, in the first 27 Pages of my Book, and fee if any prudenter Method could be thought on to foreen my felf from the terrible Consequences whichthrough the Wickedness and Weakness of those that were concerned, were impending on me, than to fet about the doing what I did, I mean, the making the most publick Appeal posfible against the Injustice that was done me. To Whom could I have gone and complained of the Hardship, who could have been assured of my Innocence? Especially considering what had so lately broken out on the Chara-Her of one, thought as virtuous and as hone ft as my felf. I am forry to have Occasion to mention This now, for I would not willingly revive the Calamity of any Man; but the Necessity of the Case must be my Apology: For furely it must be allowed by every one, that it ought to have had, then, great Weight with me. There must be no common Sense in the World, if it can be thought, as the Case was then, that I had any other Method to pursue to do my self justice, and to prevent the ill Consequence of the irregular Proceedings against me from breaking over my Head, than that which I have mentioned. And to WHOM could I fo properly have addressed my self, on that Occasion, as to the noble Person, I had Recourse to, when to all other Considerations, it shall be added,

* That I was expressly told, That his Lordthip would be made acquainted with it that Afternoon. The committed Party was still in Prison, and as I could not divine, might really prove guilty. I had as carefully, and as prudently as I could, enquir'd what ground there was for the Suspicion against her, in order to proceed with the greatest Caution and Advisedness in the Affair. And what could I do more? And then the Thing turn'd short upon my felf. Let any one lee the Reflections I have made on my Conduct, P. 28, &c. and let me be condemn'd if I acted irregularly or even imprudently, however marmly, in the Matter. Or if I had not the bighest Injustice done me, or stood not in the most imminent Danger of Suffering a much greater.

Through God's good Providence to Me and to ber, the was discharg'd the next Day, afer three Days Confinement. And those very Persons were forced most dishonourably for themselves, but most honourably for her, to release her, that had sent her to Prison.

HERE the Matter had in all probability flept, as to my felf at least, as to the Injury done me, had there been no Libito & Iracundia, no Knightly lawle's lording over a fellow Subject to take Place afterwards. "I am then TAKEN UP in the most feandalous manner, mention'd P. "24. when the rest of the Proceedings be- fore the Co-worships were had against me" Let any Man in the World consider what

Reason there was for doing THIS, or what Patience and Moderation were sufficient to bear this extravagant Mis-use of Authority, (after what I had already fi ffer'd) in the outragious Manner in which it was exercised. am ashamed there is not Virtue enough in the World to hiss at that Man, wherever he appears, that with so much Insolence abused in my Particular, the Power he was intrusted with, towards every Fellow Subject: I think fuch a licentious Proceeding can receive neither Alleviation nor Aggravation from the Quality of the Person so injured; and therefore I asfume nothing to myfelf on that Head. Could I have deserv'd the Privilege of living in a free Country, if I had fat down contentedly under this Usage, and made no Complaint of the Barbarity of the Proceedings? Could I have ever deserved afterwards the Name of a Man, or a Gentleman, had I done it? I love as little as another to make a Noise, or be talk'd of, but if Offences do come, let them take the Consequences of them for me, by whom they do happen: I affure the World, as warm a Man as I am, no Charge shall ever be laid, on any Occasion, to my Account, whatever Character I may bear, on that Reckoning. Remove Offences, of any Sort, I will, if I can, at any time, but occasion them never will. Let any Man show me what Reason I had to acquiesce under such an Affront, or what Satisfaction I could have made me any other way, for this voluntary, exasperating, additional ill Usage? An Injury much greater than that of many Wrongs, for which the Law gives an Adion. What was left

left me to do, but to expose, and make publick Examples of Those, who had caus'd me this villainous Ignominy? And whose Libido and Iracundia, unreprimanded, might cause it to fall, at any other Time, on any other Fellow-Subject. And did I not in doing it, confult likewise the Honour of every worthy wife and bonest Man in the Commission, who has in Detestation such tyrannical Proceedings? Let any one that reads this, lay his Hand on his Heart, and ask himself, whether be would have acquiefced, without making some Representation or other against such an extravagant Abuse of Power, had he suffer'd it himself, and that in so scandalous a Manner; if he was able: or without having some Justice or other, done the Authors of it? I never read of a more arbitrary, or a more dangerous Exercise of Power in the Star-Chamber, than was acted throughout this whole Affair. If I had faid and done all that I have faithfully related of my felf in the Narration, without having had any Manner of Provocation, (as the impudently suspecting me of a capital Crime, to my Face, of One Justice, or the officious sending his Warrant twice to take me up of the Other, and that after I had been twice, that very Day, to look after him) could they have been excus'd for calling me to an Account for it. in so flagrantly villainous a Manner, for representing to a Brother Justice, "he had "done a wrong Thing," when he had adually done it? —Surely, No. Much less can they be so, after the outrageous Provocation given. If Men that read this were not C 2 wholly

wholly destitute of all Consideration, how Injuries done to another affect themselves in a free State, no Man would read this, and not think bimself insulted, and affronted, in the Affront, and Injury, done to Me, and would not resent it accordingly. And I should have the Thanks of every one for expressing a Resentment of it, that so much became me to shew, as a Man, an Englishman, a Gentleman, and I am forry I cannot fay for the Advantage of the Character (not having then been in the infant State of it, which I have the Honour of being in, at prefent,) of a Clergyman, And especially, in as much as by doing it, I do the best that can be done by me, in order to prevent the like being acted over, towards him, or his, that reads this. And it is for them in whose Power it is, if they think fit, and that for their own Sakes, and not for mine, to do the rest. What End of Government or Magistracy was there answered, by sending a Constable and two Men after me, or indeed troubling their Heads with me any more, after the Party's Difcharge? --- But "What Injury was done me, when I was discharged?" What Injury is there done any Man by a false Imprisonment, after he is honourably released, yet the Law gives him an Adion for the Injury? Was not mine an Imprisonment? Was I not in Prifon, as I was led up the Street in Sight of all the World, in Custody of three Men? Was I not in Prison in the Vestry, and was not the worthy Knight my Goaler? Should such a Proceeding not be animadverted on? Or can it be animadverted on without the utmose Contempt

Contempt for the Author of it? Can it be animadverted on without Severity, especially when there was fuch copious Matter to work on, and which the Benefit of the Subject absolutely required to have remarked? Power in an unwise vain Man's Hand, is like Knife, or a Candle in a Child's, and one cannot too foon give the Alarum, and bid the NEIGHBOURS beware. Shall great and wife Ministers of State be sand let me add, Sir, with too little Detestation libell'd every Day of their Lives, for doing that which may be, for ought they know who libel them, (and which ought to be supposed so, 'till the contrary be manifestly known) the very best Measures that could be taken, and not such astual licentions Use of the Power of a little infignificant Fustice of Peace be taken notice of? Is the Liberty of the Subject so intirely in the Hands of any one Set of Magistrates or Ministers, by our Constitution, as it is in theirs that are in the Commission of Peace? And can there be too great Care taken how this Authority is exercised? Can they not distress and barrass an inferior Fellow-Subject at Pleasure? And ought they to be allowed impunely, when neither Reason of State, nor the Safety of the Community requires it? Is there Reason of STATE for the Knight's being in the Chair, or is the Safety of the Community wrapt up in his being a Justice? "If so, I hope we shall soon see him for his extraordinary Merits-Sake made a " IUDGE". But to return: Shall we not be Priest-ridden, and shall we be Justice-ridden? For

For my Part I think Eccle siastick-Slavery every Whit as good as Civil-Slavery, now I am in Orders, as I thought it as bad before I was in them. In fhort, they are both monstrous and abominable, and contrary to the Rights of Men and of Christians, and never to be submitted to. And he that remonstrates against any Encroachment of these natural Rights of either fort, on any just Occasion, is a Friend to his Country and to human Nature; and I defire no higher Character. I have been a Friend to the Publick, if ever Man was, in giving an Account of these Proceedings, and I question not I shall be held such by all THOSE who have not By-Reasons to prevent their speaking their Minds; for it is impost ble any Man can think otherwise. And if I did do it, should not every Accomplice bear his or her own Burthen, according as they have acted injustly in the Matter? To have writ a dead lifeless Representation of so flagrant an Injustice, would have been but one Step above concurring with them. Let Them write in a dead, heavy, flegmatick Manner, whose Subject requires it, or who cannot write otherwife.

But, Sir, not to conceal it from you, I have receiv'd another Letter on the Subject of my Book, from another very worthy Correspondent, who tells me of personal and enormous Abuses in it, not to be approved in a Layman, much less in a Clergyman; and so far conspiring with what you have been pleased to intimate to me of the Unchristianity of my Resentments, and of the extravagant Manner of treating the Old Maids, Sc. I beg your Leave to take his Remarks in

as I go along, where they coincide with yours; and I beg his Leave to be content I should do it. I have too great a Regard for bis good Opinion, as well as for yours, to lose either, if I can preserve it. And now, Sir, I shall be glad to know, where these personal and enormous Abuses are to be met with, and on whom they fall? Is it on the Knight, the Ladies, the Servants Mistresses,

or, on the old Gentleman?
Sir, not to enter into too large a Field in discussing what may, and what may not be faid of the personal Characters of Men which their Actions warrant, I shall only observe to you, that, That which may, for ought I know, be justly deem'd personal Abuse out of an Accusation, is not so in one. I look on the Publick in a free State to be a Court of Judicature, to which any one has a Liberty of appealing in any Case, he shall think fit; if he does it fairly, as I have done, by fetting his Name to it, and is ready to abide by the Consequence of it. It is impossible by express Law, to provide for every Inconvenience that may arise to any one in a Community. And it is my Opinion, that the publick Shame for having done an ill Action, is no small Punishment, nor the publick Applause of having done a Good one a slight Reward. Whatever, Sir, may be yours, or any other Persons Opinion of this Matter, let it suffice, this is mine. And it is a Method I will ever make use of to bave Fustice done me on any Injury receiv'd, where no ready Redress is to be had, as in the Case before Us, any other way, and where the Publick

Publick is at all concern'd in the Injury, There is an End of Society, at once, if no distributive Justice is to be had in any Case, and an Inconvenience not to be borne, if not to be had on every Occasion. And if I accuse any Man any where, by the Laws of all Justice I am allow'd to lay every Thing to the Charge of that Man's Character, that has a Tendency to Support my Accusation. National Laws do not concern themselves quo animo this is done, but certainly the Law of Christianity requires it to be done. not out of Malice, but meerly for the Sake of Justice. With what Spirit, whether of Malice or of Justice, I have acted in this Cafe, is known, primarily, only to him that knows the Heart, and to my own Conscience. But You and all my Readers might have known, had you read what I fay in two Places concerning it. * If I have actually writ and acted against every Person concern'd in the Cenfures of my Book, free from Malice, and in a way of Justice, (as God knows I have) My reflections on their Characters, are neither personal nor enormous, nor any Sort of Abuse, in your Brother-Correspondents Words, nor has my Resentment been unchristian, or the Manner I have treated the old Maids extravagantly bad, in your own. The Subjects, Sir, are infinitely too low for Malice. It is impossible to bear Malice where there is fo great a Call for Contempt. Had I done what to the Shame

^{*} Tag. 32, 139.

of our Country and Constitution is dene daily to other-guess Persons than those I have had to deal with, both in Point of Merit and Rank, Had I, I fay, what I might have done, printed my Cafe without my own Name, or without his, which I have inferted at length, and blackned him what I could, (for it had been no difficult Matter so to have described him, as to have made him known from all other Men,) I should have thought my felf infamous in doing it, as I do think all those are, who, be they who they will, do daily do the like. But I must beg your and all my Readers Pardon, if, as I have done, I think I have not done amifs. I have charg'd Pride and Vanity on my Knight, as a Man, an unworthy ungentleman-like Behaviour, as a Justice, and St-p-d-ty on him as an Author. And wherein in doing it have I offended? Is there any Mortal who reads my Book, and fees not I have done it with Reason? If I mistook the Rays that shine from his Angelick FORM, for the Gliffsring of his Buttons, and Button-holes, it was but a Deceptio vijus, which I hope may meet with an easy Excuse in me who am known to be so extremely Short-fighted. I am readier to ask Pardon than I am to offend, and if what, I hear, he fan I am to oyena, and I what, I hear, he fays be true, "That he had a plain Suit "on that Day," I must certainly have been mistaken. And, if they shone from any Place, they must undoubtedly have shone from his FORM. Was it a personal and enormous Abuse towards him, to vindicate the Age I live in, from his fcandalous Imputation of an Atheiftical Opinion, which was never

never to be found in the Writings of it? I thould be glad to be inform'd by what Right a Magistrate shall dare at the Head of a Court of Judicature to make the Age more wicked than it really is. I think every Man that lives in it fuffers by this; more especially the Government. If it was an Opinion he has met with in any of the impious Books that have been at any Time publified. let him name his Author. If it be not to be found any where, why should not he be thought the Author of it, and treated accordingly? Had the " pretending to an In-" quiry after sensible Ideas of the spiritual and " Jupernatural Truths of Eternal Life" been a Doctrine which we might have known the full Meaning of, the Crime had not been so great, but to fet abreach a Tenet, as highly impious, of which no body knows the Meaning, leaves the Minds of the Vulgar at large to think it a Matter of the most terrible Consequence, and a Mark of the greateft Impiety possible. And how could I have done a greater Service to the Publick than to put a Stop at once, to all loole Conjecture concerning it, by faying "That neither " bimself nor any one that heard him knew " what he meant"? This I ventur'd to fay, for the publick Good, at the Hazard of shewing my own Ignorance: For I don't pretend, that whatever I can't my felf under frand, is not to be under flood by any body else; and for ought I know this may be fo, by all those who have censured me, for doing him, and my felf Justice. But though I expressed my self universaly, I hope I shall have the Justice done me to be under-

understood generaly only, fince the Mouth of a Court of Justice is supposed to speak the Sentiments of every One present, and there may have been those, on one fide or other of him, for ought I know, who knew, or I am fure by letting him speak for them, ought to be supposed to have known, What he meant. In short, if I have any where, or in any Thing, made an unwarrantable Retaliation on him, let him take his Redress, when, and where he can. have said it in my Book, and I say it again, * " I am ready to stand the Consequence " of it. And defire no more Favour than "the Law allows". He knows as well where to find me by a Writ, as he did by a Warrant, or as when he fent me a Copy of his LORE. I am ready to answer for what I have done, as I hope I shall ever be for what I shall hereafter ever do in any Condition, or in any Character, in Earth, and in This last, Sir, I could not say, were my Resentment unchristian, nor the first were there any personal or enormous Abuje. Let me intreat you, my good Friend, once more to confider, (for I fuffer extremely in thinking I fuffer at all in your good Opinion) Does all Resentment of Injury imply Mulice? or must it be thought unchristian? Do Divines interpret that Text of Turning the one Cheek to bim that has striken the other, is this Manner? If it must be unchristian to animadvert a little tartly on a Conduct to irregular, There must be an End of all Corredion whatfoever. A Fellow that knocks

^{*} P. 36. P. 131.

me down in the Steeet, must not be profecuted, and barg'd. Nav, a Child, at this rate, must not be whipt at School. For in short, I should be glad to know, how I have last'd the Mirrour of Knighthood, but by helping him to a sensible Idea of a Metaphorical Rod. And this, Sir, for the fame End too that a Boy is whipt at School, that he may do, as he has done, no more. And that I may be the last Person that may suffer by a licentious Use of Power in his Hands. My Heart is no more able to bear Malice than the boliest Man's alive. I have too natural a Difpofition to pity and contempt, to bear Malice, and too much Tenderness of Nature to have it take Root in my Mind. * Turn, Sir to that Passage in my Book where I begin to lay open the Irregularities of his aged Brother. Can any Thing be faid more tender or more human? Or let my CHARACTERS speak for me in this Respect, where I describe twenty or thirty People, and fay not one ill natur'd Thing of any of them. And which were writ, and publish'd by me, in order to fet an Example of Love and Charity to the World, instead of that cruel Spirit of Envy, Malice, and Back-biting that is fo fathionable. This is an End I ever had at Heart, and which I ever will have. For Heaven's fake, Sir, take Care how you at any Time run into fuch rall Cenfures of any one's Conduct, tho' it be done, as I am fatisfied it was, on my Occasion, out of pure Kindness.

But as to the Maids Missing, I hear you say, "How do you bring your self off there, and above all, as to what you went out of your Way to say, against old Maids in general"?

Well then, Sir, let the Knight be put out of the Question, and, if it shall so please the bigher Powers, for ever laid aside. Or, with all my Heart, let him remain a dead Monument of my Mercy, as I shall a living one of his

Justice.

And now, Sir, in the first Place, of the Ladies, the Servant's Mistresses, What have I said of Them, that can be call'd " extravagantly bad " or indeed "bad at all"? What I have ascrib'd to these, you may see in the Page referr'd to, * and I expressly did it, (on my own Knowledge of their Characters,) in the Danger I was in, when I drew up the Cufe, as a presumptive Colour of my own, and of the Servant's Innocence; and as a prudential Reason for my being so jealous as I was from the beginning, of a great Piece of Injustice being committed by them. I did not allow my felf to fay this, at rardom, but on particular and previous Information, of which I am able at any Time to give abundant Proof, independent of what arises from their Adions (tho these I think stand in no need of any thing being added to them) in the Cafe in Question. As to the ill vatur'd, and if you please to call it the extravagant Suppostion I make in another Place, of one of

^{*} Pag. 7. 1 Pag. 40, 41.

them, I answer, that that is so far from a personal and enormous Abuse, that I am not to this Day probably fure that it was not the Case. (besides I inserted it only by way of Argument fake.) But, Sir, notwithstanding from many Reasons I have a high Presumption to believe it true, I am not so far divested of all Humanity as to swear it, tho' I have better Colour for its being true than either of them had against the poor Servant. Did you hear read what these good Women faid of me when the poor Servant was before the Justice, " That as she was the Stealer I was the Receiver of the Bank Note "? † Do you know that I have Evidence to prove they faid, * "That if I stood by the Maid, they " had Money and would make me to fly"? Do you know that when she was in the cold Prison, they refused even to let her have her Stays, tho' Decency and the Cold fo much requir'd it? If you did, where is the Sense of blaming me for my Severity against them? A Severity that is not so much in my Words as in their Adions and Chara-Elers: And not to have used it on such an Occasion, would have been Cruelty to human Nature it felf. Or are you of Opinion, that Women have no Souls, and confequently are not accountable for what they do? This, Sir, how much foever it would ferve your Hypothelis of not resenting Injuries from them, I cannot come into; for, I must own, I should be very forry so much excellent

⁺ Fag, 43 * Pag. 31.

Virtue, as, notwithstanding the too too many defective Characters of all Conditions, among them, there is, I thank God, to my Knowledge, to be found in the Sex, should go without its Reward. And thus much as to the personal and enormous Abuse, or extravagantly bad Treatment of the two particular old Maids I have had Respect to in my Book. I shall consider what I have said so extravagantly bad of the rest of that Generation, and wherein I have enormously abused them, after I have subjoined a Word on my Manner of treating the old Gentleman, the only remaining particular Person I had to deal

with in my Discourse.

Him I have charg'd expressly in acting both in Manner and Matter, weakly, illegally, and unwarrantably: And I have added, (and what I have learn'd fince proves to have been faid with some Judgment,) " it was not the first "Time, I was afraid, he had done so": For he forfeited his Commission under the great Earl Comper, for the like Irregularity. I have stated his Deeds, and fully prov'd them, in my humble Apprehension, and in the Apprehension of all that I know that have read them, to have been fo. Yet with what Tenderness I enter'd upon this Article relating to him, may be seen by any one, who will turn to the Page t, where I begin to examine into the Irregularity of his Proceedings. I forbore, out of pure Respect to his Age, not to mention his Name at length;

not because I had any thing to fear from doing it. I am ready to tell it to himself, or to any Man that shall ask it of me. I have treated him likewise the more tenderly from a Sense of the Greatness of the Temptation he was in to do as he did. Old Maids to old Men, may, for ought I know, be as tempting, as young ones to young Men; and a Man must be an utter Stranger to human Nature, and indeed to himself, not to have, in this Respect, a Fellow-sceling of his Infirmity, and a natural Compassion in one's Mind for him, on its Account. But whatever natural Readiness there is in all Men to obey, as fo many Commands, the Defires of their fair Sisters, God forbid, that they should always be implicitely obey'd, without enquiring at all into the Nature of them, or that their Pleafures should be so readily follow'd, in fuch extravagantly bad Cases, as was this, which I have charg'd and prov'd on this old Gentleman.

Tho' it does not, immediately, relate to any Article of your Letter, yet as it greatly tends to vindicate my Character, give me Leave, Sir, at the Close of my Observations on my Conduct towards the Knight, and his worthy elder Brother, to take Notice, That I hear it is given out by them, and their few Friends, in Mitigation of their united Proceedings against me, "That indeed I have "told the Truth, but not the whole Truth," of what pass'd between the old Gentleman and myself; and that it was, by reason of what I have not related, that the Honour of the Commission was at Stake, if a War-

" rant was not issued against, and an Exam. " ple made of me." I am not at all surprised to hear this is folemnly aver'd by the Knight, and THOSE that refemble him; and yet I cannot but fay, I am, at the same Time, extremely amaz'd to hear it Surprized I am not; for what elfe have they to fay for what they did towards me? And what Man would refuse the infifting on a Falfbood to soften so great an Infamy, as their Proceedings have drawn upon them? But I am extremely amazd at the Impudence of what they have afferted. They give out, " That " befides what I have fo particularly related " of what pass'd between us, I gave him a " great deal of abusive Language, and parti-" cularly, t at I call'd him Names. This, I fay, in my Book exprestly, * I did not. And, if I had, I would have as honeftly told it, as I did all the rest: For I think I had fufficient Provocation given me to have been my Excuse, in any reasonable Mind, had I done it; confidering the pardonable infirmity of human Nature, on fuch an Occasion. But though, notwithstanding his Magistracy, I should have been very little forry I had done it, yet I must beg yours, Sir, and my Readers Pardon, if I cannot bear, however immaterial it really be, to have that laid to my Charge, which I was not guilty of. Can it be thought, had I call'd him any injurious Names, they would have been forget in the Servants Affldavit, or in his Worlaid's own Account of the Story? He could remember a rash Expression, which I might, for ought I know, (and because I was not fure I did not say it, I would not take upon ne to deny it) have uttered in my Indignation against the Ladies; and can it be thought he would have forgot what nad immediately related to himself? This is nothing but a cook is up Story ince, and, as a Demonstration f r its being jo, I appeal whether there was one express ill Name given his Worship laid to my Charge in the Affidavit read against me? Can it be thought they would have gone so far out of their Way, to fish for Matter against me, as scandalously to admit a poor Fellow's Oath of my Intention, while they had express injurious Words to accuse me of? Is it not really amazing they can have the Impudence to trump up this against me now, when it is known I went three Times, after the Affidavit that contain'd the whole Accufation of his venerable Worship against me, and when they themfelves have suppress'd it? What Contrivance they may make hereafter to lessen the Odium, that has been so justly thrown on them, by feigning another, I cannot answer for, but I am as sure as I am now alive, that any injurious Names were never given him by me, nor ever laid to my Charge in his Worship's Accusation: And that I have not omitted the Sense of the severest Thing I faid to him. As to Books and Keading, I have I confess a bad Memory; but in any Matter that affects me great y, the Memories of few ferve them better. And I have Honefly to relate in a Case of Justice, what makes makes against me, as well as what made for me. If I had not resolved to be icrupulously conscientious in my Relation, I had had no Occasion to have concern'd my Reader with several Incidents, which for that Reason I thought myself obliged to mention.

I come now, Sir, (and indeed I must so with very great Resuctance, for I am asson d of it) to take into Consideration that is fame is Passage, which has been so much take of, of the Compliment; to which I hope you singly referred, when you say, that Part in my Book relating to old Maids is extravagartly bad; this being the only Place I speak of them, in general, or wherein any old Maid is immediately concern d, but those that assisted at the Spinster-Petty-Sessions: For using which as they deserved, I have no Apology to make, nor ever will make any.

Now, no twithstanding the great Exception that as been taken at this Passage, much may be said in Mitigation of the Offerce: Greater Men than I, and that very lately, have committed Slips with their Pen, tho' I must needs say not of so Great TConsequence, in Works not a Quarter so large. They have, as soon as they were discover'd, immediately rectify'd them, have had them kin ly and savourably pass'd over, (as indeed they ought, for who, in sine, is perfect?) and shall I despair of meeting with the like Indulgence? Or shall I deserve less to have it, on so open a Consession of my Fault, or on that in-

genuons Contrition, which, before I have done, I hope to express to the Eyes of all the World? As the Brist Regard I had to Truth, caus'd me, when it made against me, to mention what had not immediate Relation to my Subject, I hope I shall be both pardon'd and believ'd, if I make Use of the same first Regard to Truth, when it makes for me For which Reason I beg Leave to Tay, that when I went on that Paffage, ALL that I had in my Thoughts was this, " That a a Creature endued with Reason, acting contra-" ry to it, is inferior to an irrational Creace ture, who duely follows its natural un-" erring Inflind." And is not this true? Is not word Depravity much worse than natural Imperfection? Will not a wicked Man hereafter wish he had been a Dog, a Horse, or a Bull, or any other Creature, rather than a reasonable one, to be excused from giving an Account of his Actions? And will not a wicked Woman wish something like it? Is it not an immoral Thing for either Man or Woman to neglect One express great End, for which they were made on indirest and unworthy Motives? Or is it not doubly so in the Fair Sex, if it be true, what I think to be fo, that the little Care that is taken by them to adorn themselves truly to allure Men to Marriage, is the Reason that fo many care not for them in the Way of Wellock; (the only truly definable Light a Woman can be feen in,) and which gives Occasion, tho' not a just one, for so much Ir regularity among the Men, and so much Mifery among the inferior Sort of Women? I am

am very fincerely forry, that the Manner in which I expressed this Sentiment should have given Occasion to any Error of Judgment, or extravagant Imagination; however unreasonable it is, that an Author, considering the Loofene's of the Age we live in, should be accountable for any ill Uje t. at may be made of his Words, which he never intended. I wish with all my Heart, notwithstanding all this, that this offensive Pas-Jage was expurg'd: But, as it is too late to talk of that now, Where, I fain would know, is the Equity of their Minds, that will cenfure a Man's whole Conduct, through 170 Pages, I will not fay, for a wrong Loought, because my Thought was just, but for the wrong Expression of a right one? Shall a Flight on an Old Maid, especially when it is to much for the Adventage and Good of the Young Ones, be thought unpartonabl? Or ought we, in Reason, to quarrel as the spots of the Sun, (I hope, Sir, you will pardon the Moaesty of the Allusion) and not think how much we are beholden to him for the Benevolence of his Rays?

If ever any Book was published, that from the Beginning to the End savoured of a true Spirit of Benevolence and Good-will towards Mankind, mine is one; and that through all the Variety of the Subjects of it. My Cenfures extend only to those, who, by their Actions, have shewn themselves of a contrary Spirit, and only for having shewn it. Is this a Thing, in the Words of your Broth recorrespondent, not to be excused in a Layman, much less in a Clergyman? If it be, I

am fure I neither understand common Sense, or common Honesty, and the Defect of my Understanding, not the Depravity of my Will,

muit be arraign'd.

But it may be faid, "If I was resolv'd to be so extremely rigorous against myjelf, " as to mention whatever made against me, ' however immaterial to the Subject, I might " have contented myfelf with the bare " Mention of it, excus'd it, and so pass'd it " over." - I might have done fo indeed; and fince I fee what ill Uje has been made of this Particular, I wish with all my Heart I had. But, to speak the Truth, I was willing in a long, dry, argumentative Part, to unbend my own, and my Reader's Mind, with a little honest Pleasantry, for which, I hop'd, the good Use + should make of it, would be, to all graver Minds, my Excuse. My Book I was refolv'd should contain Jome Reflections on other Matters, of a similar Nature, though of a dissimular Subject, to that which originaly fet me a-writing; And, among others, on the vicious Vanity and Pride of Women, and on the ungentleman-like Cruelty of Men. Let this be anamolous or avalogous to my primary Subject, I am fure my Intent was good, and I thought it no indecent Thing, for one that was about to make so great a Change in his Life as I was, to take occasion of shewing I hated Vice in one fort of Life, before I came to recommend the forjaking it, and embracing Virtue in another. And furely may I not be pardoned if writ as I was, when I both writ and printed it, and which I did not know but I might publish it in, in a Laya Lay-character? I have seen as great a Variety of all Conditions of Life, as believe any Man of my Age. I have seen and observed the Wants and Mijeries of human Nature, of which no State of it seems exempt to me, by which we are so wretchea, but which certainly we may, by much the greatest Part, thank our selves for. That of HORACE's

* Tuo vitio, rerum ne, labores,

Nil referre putas? has often occur'd to me, as I have reflected on this melancholy Subject, and I ar fatisfy'd that the evil Manner in which the two Sexes confider one another, contributes MORE in its Causes and Consequences to this great and miserable Depravity of human Nature, than any One Thing whatloever. Except that deplerable Neglet of Thought, Reflection or Consideration, which indeed is the great Fatent of that, and all other Irregularities hach in Men and in Women; and w ich is for amazing, that it should get such fast held of a Creature, whose greatest Priviledge and Ornament is the Power of Thinking. For this Reason I was resolved to take No 100 of it, and to lay the Fault at their Door to whom it certainly belongs; to the Womer f. ft, and then to the Men. And what could tend more naturaly to influence all those concern'd to act regularly, than to fet before their Eves in the first Place, and in the strongest Col wis, the grievous Enormity of their respective Faults. I may, Sir, for ought I knev lote

^{*} Sat. 2, 1. 1. v. 75.

my Labour for representing this, as it ought to be, but I am fure I shall not my Reward. If Women would take that Care they ought, to render themselves, as I say, lastingly, aimable to our Sex, it is my Opinion, Men would not be, in the general, fo wicked not Gentlemen of Fortune both fo wicked and so cruel, to the poorer Part of the Sex, as too many are. While they rob them to readily, on all Occasions of that, for the lofs of which it is not in their Power togive them an equivalent, even in this World; much less to compensate them for what they bring them into the highest Danger of losing in another. Is it not true that the Pride and Varity of Women, the extraordinary and unnecessary Charges they bring with them &c. makes many Mon neglest them intirely in the Way of Wedlock, and many others to live ill with them in it? The representing this as I tho! ght it ought to be (and I can't imagine why it might in t be allow d me, as well as another Man to do it) was the Motive that induced me to paraphrase a little on a Word, which, as I have faid, I was wife enough not to write at length, and which I heartily wish fince it has given Offence, I had not writ at all. But I was no more aware of the general distaste, that Word excites in Peoples Minds, much less as innocently play'd upon there, than the Child that never heard it Spoke. My general Dostrine, as I have stated it above, is certainly true, and I was only mistaken in the Instance I took to illufirste it by. In ft. ting a general Proposition I don't take it to be the Business of a Writer.

Writer, or Preacher, or any Doffringlist to enter into every Minute exception to it. What is faid generaly ought not in any Cafe to be understood univerfaly, and implies, by it felf an Exception. It may unquestionably have happened, and it may, for ought I know, be the Case with some antiquated Virgins, even in our Days, that they have worthily and industriously devoted their Virginity to pious Ujes, and if there be a Remard for it, pray God give it them; but this shall never hinder me from Thirking, nor, on Occasion, saying That Marriage is the natural State of Women arriv'd to proper Maturity, as well as of Men; and, That Women of all Conditions do ill, when they neglect a reasonable Opportunity of disposing themselves in Marriage. I am satisfy d that where there is one unmarried Woman past forty (which is the Period of Female Age, at which that unhappy State, which if I must be thought to, I have iniquoufly rail'd at, in my Opinion, commences,) that is not, there are a hundred that are in it, by those means I pointed at. And I say this with the more Boldness, because I am sure there are few or none of our Autumnals but will confess it. For let any unmarried Woman past Forty lay her Hand on her Heart, and fay if she is not forry for having refused the reasonable Offers that may have been made her in the earlier Days of her Life. I am sure if she is not, I have a Right to fay that the never deferv'd any should be made her. I don't know what others may think, but I must crave Leave to speak for my felf, that I anı

am now, and was then, upon a very ferious Subject. I treated it a little ludicroufly, I own, as did not ill-become the State I was in, when I writ it, but it was with a very ferious Intention I did fo, as may be observed by the ferious Use I make of it. I treated it ludicrously that it might be read, and with Severity that it might have some Influence. Circum præcordia ludere — To dally in Cases of fuch Moment, as this is, so effential to the Happiness or Misery of human Nature, is triffing away one's Time; witness the GLORIOUS Reformation which the Ridiculing the prevailing Irregularity of the Sex of Gaming, last Winter on the Stage, has wrought. If a Man would do any Thing, when he is representing such grievous Enormities, he must cut and slash to purpose, in order effectually to let out the venemous Blood that poylons the Constitution. And what I fay of the Ladies, I fay of the Men. The little lasting Amiableness that is sought after by the generality of the Sex, is no Excuse that Men should ruin poor inferior Females, because they may not readily find among. those of a suitable Condition, without Incumbrance, fit Wives for them. I own with all my Heart, I have been Satyrical, and I was refolved to be fo. I thought, and I think still, and shall ever think, till the Manners of Man and Woman-Kind are in this deplorable Respect resorm'd, that the Extremity of the Case requir'd it. My Satyr, tho' a particular Case gave Rise to it, was general. And as writ without Malice, writ as it ought

to be. I say in my Book, I made that Digression for Edification sake, and I seriously, and sincerely meant it so. If any Weak or wicked Minds make an ill use of it, that furely ought not to be attributed to me, who never meant any Reflection on any unhappy Creature, who has liv'd too long without the Honour, the Credit, and the Conveniency of a good Hushand. I think they whose Case this is, are too much to be pitied to be laugh'd at, or made the Object of Ridicule of any one, any more than the noting the Irregularity of those who have elaps'd their Season, may be a Means, by correcting them, in Time, to prevent others coming into the like Condition. Let Women take Care to make themselves truly and lastingly lovely, and they need not fear of having Husbands that will make them bappy. Let them in disposing of themselves give up a few Scores of Pounds of Pin-money, or a few hundred of Acres of Land in a fointure, in Considera-tion of a Bundle of good Qualities in the Man they would marry. And let this be confidered of by Parents in disposing of their Daughters, and we should soon see a better face of Things in the World. But which, without pretending to the Spirit of Prophecy, I do aver, we never shall fee, till this Article, I have taken the Boldness so heartily to complain of, be amended. To conclude, I cannot for my Life think that any Woman is not better placed on the Lide of a Husband, and at the Head of a Family of half a dozen Children, than in a defert State without both the Comfort of the Cre, or the Eleffing F 2

Bleffing of the Other. And that all my fair Sifters might stand in a likelier Way of becoming to than they feem to do, in general, at present, was the Sake for which I writ this to exceptionable a Passage, and for writing which I have taken fo much Pains to make my Peace, and to fet myfelf right, both with them, and with you, Sir, who, tho'you, do not exceed me in a virtuous Partiality for the fair Sex are pleas'd to treat this Pallage as so extravagantly bad. I thought myself absolutely obliged fully to explain myself on this Head; for I do firmly believe all Women, Old Maids as well as Young, have Souls; and while they remained under a Prejudice against me, how could I ever expect to be bereafter of any Service to them?

But to speak Truth, it was not more my disconsolate Sisters, than my miserably depraved Brethren that I had in View in writing this, and another Part of my Book.*I went out of my Way, if I must be thought to have done it, with Design, to do them this Piece of Service. To set them right, as far as my poor Endeavours would enable me to do, in a Point so important to their Happiness as Mon, and to their Honour, as Gentlemen. And I expressly induly'd my felf in a little Liberty in hopes of inclining this unhappy thoughtless Generation to take my Work into their Hands; who would have had in Horror any Thing, of it self, intirely serious, either on this particular Subject

^{*} Pag. 123, &c.

of the Use of Women, or of Morality, and Religion, which partly for theirs, and partly for my own fake, I annext to it. Men when they read, cannot avoid forming a Judgment in their Minds, however contrary it may be to the Course of their Practice; by the occurring of which to their Minds, when least Thought on, they may pointly come to be influenc'd for their real Happiness and Reformation. And I do humbly hope that the Strength and Evidence of my Reasoning, in every one of these Subjects, will be attended with convictive Conclusions in some, (nay if it be but in One only, I shall not lose my Labour) of their Minds, who perhaps never had a Thought or a Reflection worthy a Man. or a Gentleman, much less a Christian, before.

And thus much, dear Sir, at large, of your two most important Articles of Accusation of my unchristian Resentment, and extravagantly bad Treatment of any or all the Parties concern'd; and in Defence of another USELESS Part, or two, of my Book. In writing which, I would not have you think I have had in View to bring my felf off, by any affected Sophiftry from meriting your weighty Imputations. It would be in vain for me to endeavour, by any Artifice, to palliate an unjustifiable Motive, in the Sight of HIM who knows the Heart. Nor could I hope with any Success to impose upon you, Sir, who are known to be fo quick-fighted, and of fo acute a Discernment in every Matter you shall please to take into your Confideration. God knows, I have a natu-

xal Compathon arifing in my Mind at every Infirmity I behold in human Nature, and that I have it not Exclusive of theirs, by whom I may at any Time fuffer. I am in perfect Charity with all the World, and tho' I can refent an Injury; as I think it becomes anc as a Christian, as well as a Man, to do, (why elfe are we bid to be angry, provided we fin not?) yet my Heart is, and ever was a Stranger to Malice, and that for my own Sake; for the Peace of Mind a forgiving Disposition brings with it, to the Possessor of it. But at the same Time I say this, I must defire to be excus'd, if I am, notwithstanding of Opinion, that nothing can be a greater Instance of true Charity than a little wholefome Chastisement, when justly merited, of an offending Person. And if a Man condescends to be Executioner himself, his Charity is still the greater; especially when, as in the Cafe before us, many others may reap the Benefit of his well-placed Severity.

After this, Sir, I shall take a little Notice, in particular, of the Compliment you pay me, with respect to the Strangeness of the Mixture of my Subjects, and which I am sensible you intend me, not merely as an Author, as a Fault of Composition, but as an Error in my Intention, in bringing Subjects of so unsuitable a Nature together. If the Propriety and Impropriety of this Mixture was to be judg'd by the ludicrous State I give of it in my Preface, I could indeed hope for no Quarter. But surely I ought to have expected, that the gravest Mind would have

have excus'd that, when he had once feen the ferious Sentiments that bumorous Appearance leads to, in my Book, and that he would have fuspended his Censure 'till he had seen it. But what are these Subjects, and what their Mixture?

My Observations on the Exercise of a Fuflice of Peace's Power, on Goals, on the State of the Law in general, arose too naturally from my original Subject, to excite any Surprize at their being made Parts of it. My Dostrine about old Maids, was of an incidental Nature to another Part of it; and the Liffont I was willing to give to irregular Bachelors These, with a History of incidental to that. the Case, and a Comment on it, are the Particulars of which the greatest Part of my Book is compos'd; and to which I have fubjoin'd fome Reflections which concern us as Englishmen, and as Christians, with respect to the Political and Religious Disputes of the Times. And where is the Incompatibility, or Inconfiftency in all this?

You know very well, Sir, that the Beauty of the Creation lies not more in the Curioufness of the Composure of every Part of it, than it does in the Variety of the Subjects of which it consists. Nor does this Variety itself strike a curious Observer of it more on Account of the Diversity of its Parts, than of that admirable Connexion, by which, though independent, they are all link'd together. My comparing my Book to the Volume of Nature, is doing it an Honour, which I am afraid, Sir, you will be ready to say it does not fully deserve. To come then to a neater

Allusion. Is there any Thing in Painting that strikes one's Imagination more, than the Di/parity of the feveral Subjects all conspiring to an Unity of Delign? Or in Mulick, that affects one more than the Combination of your Concords and Discords together? Or than a masterly Transition from one Key to another? I am afraid I am still above my Subject in my Allusions; but I think I am the more impartial to my Performance in being fo. meaner Object seen in the Company of a more excellent one, is observed to greater Disadvantage, than when seen alone, or together with one inferior to it. If the Diverfity of the Subjects of my Book all conspire to an Unity of Defign, (and that they do, is apparent to every one that shall read it, the Good of Man, in one Relation or other, and was expresly intended to by me;) If, I say, the different Subjects of my Work, have an Unity of Design, and there is no harsh Transition from one to another, why may it not be allow'd me to have the Merit of it, as well as the respective great and little Authors of the Works I have instanc'd in? And if that be the Defign, is it a Defign unbecoming a Candidate for holy Orders to have? If every Subject in particular has a Tendency to better Mankind, in every Relation they refer to, can there be a just Exception taken to the whole in general? Methinks I am proving self-evident Matters; but if I appear to do so, as I really think I must, I defire you to confider, that you have yourfelf given Occasion for it, while you have been plcased to let me understand, that what I think

think fo felf-evidently good, you, (indeed, Sir, I must say, a little too readily) thought felf-evidently bad. I cannot think I have Pardon to ask of any Man, or can have justly offended any Order of Men, ever so studious of the Dignity of the Priestbood, were I actually in the Exercise of it, by any innocent Liberty I have given to my Pen throughout the Performance. I can neither think there is any Indecency in mixing any, or all these Subjects together, or in treating them in the Manner I have done. Nay, is the noted Passage, at the Bottom, any more than an innocent Joke? They must have been very fat-headed indeed, who could think Me Jerious in the making that a Compliment, which was only ludicroufly term'd fo, in order to make Way for the ferious Argument that follow'd it. I shall not think it inconsistent with any Character I shall have in the Church to indulge occasionally, for a good End, a little Humour, on a suitable Subject, out of the Pulpit, any more than I should think it not requisite to be serious in it. There is, we read, a Time to laugh, as well as a Time to weep, and I take it that both these Times were for the Priests, as well as the People. True Christianity is of a chearful Nature. And Wit and Humour (were a Man Master of them) may be turn'd to as good Purpofes, as they may be to bad. Wit and Humour, in subservience to Reason, may be of excellent Use, on many Occasions, and bring about Conviction, which Reason alone might not produce. But the prostituting Reason to the Service of Wit and Humour, makes a Man a Euffeon; the most

vile and most contemptible of all Characters. Is it not one of the peculiar E cellencies of the Spectators, that there is that agreeable Mixture of Subjects, and fuch an engaging Variety in the Manner of treating them? I believe there is not a Clergyman in England, who would not have been glad to have writ the good with the bad, the gay with the jerious of any Volume of thos Papers: Nor a Bishop in Fugland, who would have thought it a Reflection on his Character to have done it. And why then should it be a Reproach to me, in whatever Character, to have done the like? For, in fine, what is my Book, but a little Volume of Essays, on various, and, I beg Leave to fay, on the most important Subjects, treated in fuch a Manner, as that every Reader who should take it in Hand might find something suited to his Taste? I defy that Book to be mention'd, where Subjests truly serious are treated with greater Gravity, or with itronger Force of Argument, and furely shall I not be indulg'd a little Humour, on a less folemn Occasion? Is there fo great a Difference between the Leaf of one Book, and the Cover of another, as to make that monstrous, bound together, that is not fo separate? And yet, for being a little tart, for Example Sake, on those who have richly deferv'd it from me, or for what Reasons I cannot imagine, I must be so severely animadverted on, as to be charg'd with having done, what is not to be pardoned in a Man, much less in a Clergyman, in your Brother-Correspondents Words, and to have it fail, if published would ruin me, in vours.

yours. Suffer me, Sir, on concluding this Article of my Answer, to assure you, and all the World, under my Hand, That no Man shall ever more studiously endeavour to walk worthy of the Vocation wherewith he is called, whether as a Christian, or as a Divine, than, by the Grace of God, I will. Nor exceed me in the strictest Attention to the Discharge of the proper Functions of my Duty. My Heart and my Head both join in telling you this. And as I am satisfy'd it has been by the express Providence of God, that I have been called to it, I do not in the least doubt, but that same good Providence will put me, in his own Time, in a Capacity of trying the Strength and

Truth of my Resolutions.

But, Sir, I would not have you think I shall be ever so swallow'd up in the Church, as to forget my Relation to the State. I shall no more forget that I am an Englishman, than that I am a Christian. Liberty and Religion are the only two Things worth contending for; the former of these may subsist without the latter, but the latter cannot well without the former: For which Reason, it is an essential Duty of the latter to take Care of the Preservation of the former; however little it has in Ages past been thought to be so by Many of our Profession. My Change of Charaeter, after having lived long in Lay-life, may not be unfitly compar'd to an Engraftment of one Sort of Fruit on an old Stock of another. The future Fruit will certainly be of the Nature of the Cyon, but still it may borrow a Flavour from the Sap of the old Stock, by which

G 2

it may be no Loser in its Goodness. And I beg I may be pardon'd, if, tho' an Infant in Orders, I cannot think myself one, in Sense, in Learning, in Knowledge, or Experience of the World, and that without thinking myself any great Matter neither: And that as I have seen something else besides my Father's House, a Grammar-School, and a College, and have employ'd my Time in other Matters, than in merely conning over a System of Philosophy, or Divinity, so I hope I shall be excus'd, if on any proper Occasion, when the Good of the Publick, or of my Country, shall require it, I have the Ambi-

tion of shewing it.

I thought the present a very fit Oppor-TUNITY of delivering my Sentiments on the Affairs of the Nation, wherein, as a Briton, I must be allow'd to have some Concern. And if what I have faid be just and reasonable, I have doubly deferv'd of my Country, both on Account of the Goodness of my Intention, and of the Execution of it. I have examin'd the Complaints and Diffatisfactions of People at his present Majesty's, and his late excellent Royal Father's concluding Administration, and have prov'd them groundless, and unreasonable. And have I not confulted the Honour of my King and Country in doing it? I have shewn from what vile, base, unworthy, ungentleman-like a Prin-ciple it is, that these Murmurs and Dissatis; factions are excited in the Nation, by those who studiously endeavour to raise them, and have PROV'D it likewise to be from a Principle of Malice, and disappointed Ambition, and

and not from a noble difinterested Concern, for the Honour and Interest of their Country. And that from this plain and decifive Reason, because if they were influenced by that noble Motive, it would have carried them to exert themselves to the redressing fome of those certain and notorious Constitutional Evils, under which we, as a Community, labour, and which it is in their Power to have redrefs'd, and which had been infinitely more preferable to an honest able Mind to have attempted, than to indulge fuch extravagant Railing at Measures which neither they, nor any one else can prove, are not the very best that could, in the Situation which Affairs have of late been in, have been taken. We were lately no more to take our Measures from Queen Elizabeth in refenting the Injuries the Spaniards have done us, while there was two fuch general Leagues in Europe ready to take Part in the Quarrel, than we were to take them from Edward the Confessor. And those, Sir, that are fo ready to bring that great Queen's Conduct on the Stage on this Occasion for Imitation, know as well it ought not to have been imitated, as they who have not follow'd it. It will be Time enough to fpeak with the Spaniards, when either their Allies shall be as mad as they, or on their not being so, they shall refuse to give Us full Sxtisfaction for the Injuries they have done Us; which, I question not, will, on Occasion, be feen to.

Sir, All the Parts of my Book, of which I have taken a Review, hitherto, relate to us, either as Men, or as Britons. There remains one more Part to be accounted for, which is that with which I have concluded it, and which relates to us as Christians. There are more Reasons than one that induced me to give my Sentiments on this most weighty Subject; nor did I fee any Impropriety to annex fome Thoughts on that Relation to those of the two former. I was more particularly induc'd to do this, because I cannot think, that the Interest of Christianity is serv'd in following the Author of the Grounds through all the Mazes and Labyrinths which he has spread before us, and thro' which he would lead us: And I was not willing to write a Book on Purpose to shew it. If however, what I have writ be not sufficient on this Head, I may hereafter give a larger Scope to my Thoughts on that Subject. I look on that Author as a Sort of Ignis fatuus, or Fack o' the Lanthorn, by following of which we are led out of the high Road, which most directly leads us to the Believing, with Reafon, in Christ, and which best conducts us to the authoritative Knowledge of the Christian Religion. Antecedent to all other Questions, the Matter of Fact of Christ's having been on Earth, and done such Things, and preach'd such Dostrines, and what Evidence we have for it, ought to be established, or rejected. Let others think as they please, this is my Opinion, and I was willing to enforce it. Three or four Things decide with me the Truth of all Religion, both natural and revealed. They are

are these. Is there a BEING distinct from the material World that form'd it, and all that is in it? If there be, furely he can alter it, or any ordinary established Law of it, at Pleasure. There can be no Absurdity in conceiving a Poinbility of his giving us, by express Revelation, a more explicite Notion of his own Nature, and what concerns us, than is discoverable by the natural Use of our Reason. Has he done it? Did he do it by Christ? To me it should seem necessary to determine, whether Christ came from God or No, before we reason, Whether he be such a One, as is supposed, previously, to have been promised. These seem to me to be two v ry distinct Considerations; the can assing the latter of which, is only beating the Bulh, whilst the former is flarting the Game. Whether this be, Sir, in your Opinion the small good Part or one of the large useless Parts of my Book, I cannot tell, but, I hope, you will not think it an unchristian One.

I should here add a Word concerning the general Useleshess of my Performance, which you are pleased to say is so large; but I am persuaded I should very unnecessarily satigue my Reader, should I enter into any Detail concerning it. The Suljects of it are, every one of them certainly highly useful; and it is my Manner in treating them, only, that must make so large a Part of it useless; if, as you say, it really be so. To which, I shall only add, That I have heartly endeavoured to do my Country some Good, in the several Respects, which the Subjects of my Book refer

to; and I shall be very glad to see yourself, Sir, your Brother - Admonisher, or any one else, do it more.

WHEN I had writ thus far in Answer to the Letter you favoured me with, I fufpended my Pen, and kept my Letter open a few Days in order to hear what Objections might occur from other Hands, in order to make use of the Opportunity of this Conveyance to Answer Them. But I have heard of Two only, That do not coincide with what I have already spoken to. The first of which is, "That indeed, my Book was not ill " writ, but that it had been better for ME, " not to have write it". The Other, " That " tho' there are 170 Pages in it, yet because " there is fomething in a Page or two of it, " call'd wild and whimfical, and which, if " really fo, was expressly intended for those " of that Charaffer, the Whole is worth " Nething".

The fift of These, being the mest material, shall I only take Notice of. And to which I shall make the following Answer. That I entred the World a Free Man, and that, by the Grace of God, I am resolved to live, and dis one. That there is but two Ways to bring this about, either by honestly entrance of ones Fortune in proportion to one's Desires, or by retrembing one's Desires, to the Aleasine of a Man's Fortune. I have throughly studied binnan Life, and those that live it, and know, That he that has see or no Desires, of what is not in his Power, is as si b, and may be as independent, as he that has

many, and is able to gratify them. It is the Wanting, and not the not possessing, that makes a Man poor and dependent. Inordinate Desires will make a Man a greater Slave in a free State, than he is, who has the Misfortune to be born under despotick Government, and is without them. Very few Things are absolutely necessary to our Happines, that lie not within the Reach of every Man to procure to himself. Right Notions of Things would, to the Eyes of every one, put a beautiful Appearance on the State and Condition of human Life, and take off the gloomy Aspect we very falfly think it, naturaly wears. Whilst I have wherewith all (as I thank God I have ever had yet, and I question not but from the Goodness of his Providence ever shall have) to feed, and decently to cloath myself (and a very little will ferve for these Purposes to him who has a Spirit of Neatness, or loves to keep his Head clear) I shall never repine at the Want of that which I have not. To be without That which I have not, is more the Misfortune of Those, to whose Benefit I should convert it, if I had it, than my own. In short, I am resolved to govern myfelf by my ownWifdom, and I will never make a Surrender of my Understanding to any Man, but as I shall see Reason, because I think it is not in any Man's Power to give an Equivalent for it. No, not in the Pope's, by making me a Cardinal. Whatever Good I shall ever have done me, with this prime Reserve, I will thankfully and gratefully accept from any Man. " My Mind to me a Kirgdom is", Η

Man's Mind be to him, were there never, Most wiselver of Mind a dozen Dishes of Meat, with Variety of Wines, fine Cloaths, a Pair or two of Horses, or a stately Equipage, to a single Dish of Meat, with a Glass of Ale, to a plain Suit of Cloaths, and to the going to the House a-foot, in the Possession of true Freedom.

What Inquietude would not a little fober Reflection, followed by a fuitable Refolution free that Man's Mind from, who is a Slave to his Defires? And who when he takes a Reward, or is in Prospect of one, for doing what may not be wrong, is equally a Slave, as when he takes it to do that which is not right. What true genuine Boldness of Spirit, might not be the Portion of every Man that pleased! What a heavy Load would there not be taken off the C-V-L L-ST, if a Spirit of true Freedom more universally prevailed? And how much more freely, if it did, would not a Prime Minister breath at his Levée, at the End of a SES-SIONS!

But, Sir, with all this true Dignity of Mind, I cannot conceal it from you, That it is an Article of my Political Creed, to believe it my Duty to be, in the general, for a Minifity, no less than for a King, de facto. This, you know, is Law, and That, I think, may justly be term'd, in a Sense, Gospel. I think the Happiness of our Country requires this, where the Question is only of Measures more

or less prudent, and not of such as relate to the Essentials of our Constitution. In Matters of the former Case I would give my Opinion as I saw Reason, were I call'd to it, but I would abet that Resolution that should be taken. That Man who, out of personal or self-interested Considerations, opposes a Minister, is as great a Slave, as he that takes a Fee to support him. 'Tis very impertinent to cenfure what IS, because possibly not so good, as what we in our Fancies may imagin might have been. The State of Things in this World was never made for Perfection, and least of all Government. Let Magna Charta be once broke in upon, the Petition of Right made light of, the Habeas Corpus Act wantonly play'd with, or the folemn Decla-ration of the Rights of the People be fet aside, should I ever live to see this (which God forbid) I shall think it my Duty, and I hope every one that reads this would think it his, to treat that Man, who occasions it, whoever he be, worse than I have the Knight, his eldest Brother or the old Maids. And I should, with more Pleasure take up my Lodging in Newgate for doing it, than to be lodg'd in a Palace in Velvet, and filently fee the Liberty of my Country endangered.

But whatever a Parcel of pervish, splenatick, discontented Mortals whisper about, (Thanks be to God) this is a Virtue, that there is no just Prospect of any Occasion to exercise, neither for Ourselves, nor our Posterity. The illustrious Family of Brunswick has been protected and honoured by the Providence of God, for other purposes. The Princes of

it have, in all Ages, been famous in their Generations for being Protestors and Advocates for the natural Rights of Mankind: Nor are ALL Those of them that are now alive (I speak from my own Knowledge) behind any of their Predecessors in these most eminent Virtues. We have lately experienced the Fatherly Tenderness of One of them, for the Liberties and Privileges of a free People; who, in every Thing, was expressly follicitous to make the Law the Measure of his Rule. And when it pleafed Heaven to remove him from Us, We have his Royal Virtues preserved to us in his Son, who makes it his Glory, as well from Inclination, as Duty, to imitate his Royal Father's Great Example. Our Prince, in short, is too good, our Ministers too wife, and too honest, and have too much at Stake of their own, and Britons in general of too true a Spirit, ever to bear the least Danger of the Loss of their Liberty. May the Day of Judgment find GREAT BRITAIN, as free, as rich, and as powerful (but more virtuous) as it is, under our present Most Gracious Sovereigns King GEORGE the Second, and Queen CAROLINE; WHOM may Heaven preserve among us, 'till every one that pay their Court to them, imitate them in their personal Virtues, and become, in their respective Relations, as good Husbands and Wives, Fathers and Mothers, Masters and Mistresses, as their ROYAL-SELVES! And I ask their Majesties and my Country's Pardon, if I wish THEM to live no longer.

Pardon, Sir, the Strangeness of this Mixture, I beseech you.—I confess I ramble: But it is the Nature of this Epistolary Way of Writing to be unconfined. And it is for this Reasson (and, perhaps, you are ready to say, not without Reason, because so suitable to my natural Genius) that I like it above all others.

I am now upon the Point of releasing you. This I shall do with telling you, that yours, and your Brother-Correspondents Letter, (which I had the extreme Consolation of receiving at one and the same Time) and whatever else of the like Nature with the Contents of them, which I heard the first Day or two, after my Book was published, may be justly likened to a Clap of Thunder, the Report of which, after the fudden Explosion is over, dwindles away by little and little, 'till it is heard no more; and a fine, pleasant, rcfreshing Aura has succeeded it. I find, in fhort, Sir, that I have more Occasion for the Exercise of my Moderation than of my Patience, in the Manner in which my Book has been, in the general, received; and that the World is refolved, that a Paffage or two, which might have been either left out, or better expressed in a Work of such a Length, and various Nature, writ without the Privity or Inspection of any Man, shall not destroy the whole Merit of what was so manifestly intended for our Happiness as Men, and as Englishmen; and wherein what Refentment there is, is no more than what the State of the Case begets in the Mind of almost every one that reads it.

I might, Sir, here allow myself to suppose, that Tou, your Brother-Correspondent, and all, who, like you, were led by the false Colours I purposely bung out in my Preface, and another Part or two of my Book, to misfake the Nature of it, have, on cooler Restlection, and subsequent Information, corrected your precipitate Judgments, in my Favour, and so have suppressed this Answer to your Letter; but when I had writ it, I thought it e'en as good let it go: For I thought I could not give both to HIM, and to yourself, for the affectionate Honour I bear you, too great an Instance how sincerely I desire to preserve your Good Opinions, and with what Degree I am;

YOUR,

James-Street, Westminster, Feb.15, 1728-9.

most obliged, the' most

unworthy, Brother,

and humble Servant,

R. W.

NO N possidentem multa, vocaveris
Reste beatum: restius occupat
Nomen beati, qui Deorum
Muneribus sapienter uti,
Duramq; callet pauperiem pati,
Pejusq; letho flagitium timet.
Non ILLE pro caris amicis,
Aut patria timidus perire.

Hor. Od. ix. lib. 3.

FINIS.

Advertisement.

Just publish'd,

I. A LETTER to a BENCHER of the INNER-TEMPLE, from a STUDENT of the same House, writ in the Year 1713.

Liscite, O miseri, & rerum cognoscite causas, Quid sumus, & quidnam visturi gignimur, Quis datus——— (Ordo

The Second Edition. Price 1 s.

H. CHARACTERS at the HOTWELL, BRISTOL, and at BATH in Office 1723. Price 2s.

Dulce est desipere in Loco.

III. A LETTER to the Right Honourable the Lord Chief-Justice KING on the Subject of a Motto for his Lordship's Coat of Arms, on his being design'd a PEER. The Second Edition. Price 6 d.

CHARTE sileant, quod bene feceris Mercedem tuleris. HOR.

To be Sold by J. Lacy at the Ship within Temple-Bar, and J. Debarry on the Pausment in St. Martin's Lane.







